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909 First Ave.
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Week of October 4, 1982

DONOVAN GRANTS $1.5 MILLION
TO AID DISLOCATED WORKERS IN ALAMEDA COUNTY

WASHINGTON -- Secretary of Labor Raymond J. Donovan announced a major demonstration project to aid more than 700 dislocated workers in Alameda County, Ca., to find new work.

Donovan said the $1.5 million grant to the Alameda County Training and Employment Board (ACTEB) in Hayward, Ca., to conduct the year-long demonstration project would attempt to not only help permanently laid-off workers but also to develop and test various methods of assistance. The project will focus on workers from four major plants in the county: General Motors, Caterpillar Tractor, Ameron Pipe Products, and Owens-Illinois Forest Products.

ACTEB, working closely with the Alameda County Private Industry Council, will conduct job search, on-the-job training, and classroom instruction services through a variety of agencies.

The demonstration project is expected to reach over 700 workers who have already registered to obtain work.

The program will begin immediately and be completed by Sept. 30, 1983. One of the major products of the Alameda County project will be the information derived from the program which will be evaluated for use in future dislocated workers projects.

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Week of October 4, 1982

DONOVAN GRANTS $285,000 TO AID SAN DIEGO OLDER WORKER PROGRAM

SAN DIEGO -- Secretary of Labor Raymond J. Donovan announced a $285,000 older workers demonstration project for San Diego that will not only provide for training and jobs, but will promote employer awareness of older workers.

The Secretary made the announcement at the Padre Hidalgo Center, a training agency for displaced homemakers.

Donovan, who paid tribute to San Diego Mayor Pete Wilson and Congressman Duncan L. Hunter in advancing the project, said San Diego was to be "the site of the Department of Labor's first project to demonstrate to the business community the capabilities and benefits to be derived from the employment of older, mature workers."

He said that, in addition to the job training to be provided to more than 100 older workers in the 55-and-over age bracket, "We hope to test the feasability and evaluate the effectiveness of an innovative employer education program using specially developed training materials.

"Your San Diego Private Industry Council will be the prime mover of this project," Donovan said. The project was scheduled to start Oct. 1 and operate for twelve months.

The project includes a major multi-media campaign to reach potential employers and to generate business partners in the program.

Assisting in the project will be local sponsors of the Senior Community Service Employment Program, the California Employment Development Department, vocational schools and other local sources.

The project will be operated by Proven Project, Inc., of San Diego, with the San Diego Regional Employment and Training Consortium as prime sponsor.

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Week of October 4, 1982

DONOVAN GRANTS $562,500 TO TRAIN
140 GEORGIA CONSTRUCTION WORKERS

WASHINGTON -- Secretary of Labor Raymond J. Donovan was in Kings Bay, Ga., to personally announce the award of a $562,511 contract to train construction workers near the Naval Submarine Support Base there.

Donovan said the Georgia seacoast town, which has become the home base for a squadron of the Navy's Trident submarines, had immediate need for electricians, bricklayers, operating engineers, and carpenters.

He said the Georgia State Building and Construction Trades Council, AFL,CIO, had linked up with the Georgia State Employment Security Agency to administer the 12-month program, to start immediately.

The Labor Secretary expressed pleasure in the fact that not only were labor and local government involved directly in the program, but that almost $300,000 in private-sector and state government funds were also being contributed.

"The concept of providing specific skills to unemployed individuals for jobs that are in immediate and high demand is exactly what President Reagan's Administration had in mind about training programs," Donovan said.

Nearly 200 unemployed persons will undergo training in a year's time to fill the 140 jobs. The Navy and private-sector contractors have promised to find work for everyone who completes the training.

The training, to be conducted in two 6-month periods, will provide a total of 30 electricians and operating engineers each, and 40 each of bricklayers and carpenters.

The state's employment service (Job Service) offices in the Camden County area will recruit the trainees. They will undergo pre-apprenticeship training, earning up to $6 an hour. Some will have the opportunity to enter a formal apprenticeship program and earn up to $12 an hour upon completion of training.

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Week of October 4, 1982

CONSENT DECREE WITH TEAMSTERS'
CENTRAL STATES PENSION FUND

WASHINGTON -- Secretary of Labor Raymond J. Donovan announced that the Department of Labor has entered into an historic consent decree with the Teamsters' Central States Pension Fund that imposes sweeping new safeguards over the assets of the fund which have now grown to over $3.5 billion.

Secretary Donovan called the consent decree "a landmark achievement." "But equally important," he added, "it should be read, it must be read, as a signal to all that everyone in government -- the Department of Labor, the Internal Revenue Service and the Department of Justice -- takes seriously their awesome obligations under ERISA" (the Employee Retirement Income Security Act).

The Secretary added: "We will deploy the full range of available remedies at our disposal to prevent the occurrence of any abuse. When detected, we will act firmly to require that any abuse be corrected and not recur."

Since the present Administration took office, one of the highest priorities of the Department of Labor has been to assure that the assets of the Teamsters' pension fund are not managed by the trustees of the fund and remain under the control and management of independent professional asset managers.

In the past, when the assets were managed by the former trustees of the fund, allegations were widespread that the trustees had totally mismanaged the assets and had participated in gross abuses of their fiduciary duties. Millions of dollars appeared lost as a result.

In 1975, when ERISA took effect, the Department of Labor and the Internal Revenue Service began investigating these allegations and the activities of the former trustees of the Teamsters' pension fund. During the course of these investigations, pressure was placed on the fund by the IRS and the Department to implement permanent investment safeguards to prevent future mismanagement of fund assets. These efforts were partially successful in 1977 when the last of the former trustees resigned and the overwhelming majority of the pension fund's assets were turned over to an independent asset manager for five years.

The 1977 arrangements, which end in less than two weeks on Oct. 3, could only be enforced through tax sanctions that would adversely affect contributing employers and the participants and beneficiaries of the Teamsters' pension fund. The consent decree announced today continues and strengthens the 1977 safeguards over pension fund assets without impairing the interests of the working men and women who depend on the Teamsters' pension fund for retirement benefits.

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"All who are participants and beneficiaries of private pension plans may be assured that we are looking after their interests," Secretary Donovan said. "They should know that Ray Donovan is going to exercise all of his responsibility as Secretary of Labor to enforce the provisions of ERISA vigorously so that the rights and benefits flowing from participation in pension plans will be forthcoming."

Since assuming office, Secretary Donovan has taken a number of steps to see that control of the assets of the pension fund remain in the hands of an independent asset manager. He immediately established a litigation strategy task force with Secretary of the Treasury Donald T. Regan and Attorney General William French Smith to coordinate these efforts. He also directed Solicitor of Labor T. Timothy Ryan, Jr., to begin negotiations with fund representatives to obtain a judicially-enforceable consent decree that would continue and strengthen asset management safeguards over the fund.

Over the past 16 months, representatives of the Department and the Teamsters' pension fund have met almost 30 times to negotiate the terms of a consent decree. On September 20, 1982, the parties reached final agreement and executed a consent decree that will assure the participants and beneficiaries of the pension fund that fund assets are professionally managed and preserved for many years into the future. The consent decree contains virtually all of the safeguards that the government has been seeking for over seven years -- and more. The decree:

(1) Requires management of Teamsters' pension fund assets by a top-notch, independent, professional asset manager and prohibits the fund trustees from having any input into management of any assets or investment decisions.

(2) Places strict controls on funds used by the trustees to pay benefits and administrative expenses.

(3) Establishes an independent special counsel who will have complete access to pension fund files and meetings, oversee compliance with the consent decree, and issue regular reports to the supervising federal district court.

(4) Requires removal of trustees and employees if they are convicted of relevant crimes.

(5) Obligates the pension fund to cooperate with the Department of Labor in its continuing investigations.

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(6) Requires compliance with ERISA and with conditions imposed by the Internal Revenue Service in letters determining the pension fund's eligibility for tax-exempt status.

(7) Subjects the Teamsters' pension fund to the jurisdiction of the federal district court in Chicago for 10-15 years or more and gives the court supervisory power over the administration of the fund.

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Week of October 4, 1982

WEBB, BLACK EX-SERVICEMAN,
JOINS WOMEN'S BUREAU

DENVER -- Henry Webb, a U.S. Air Force retiree with extensive background in the equal employment opportunity field, has been named program development specialist for the U.S. Labor Department's Women's Bureau regional office in Denver.

In his new assignment, Webb will help develop workshops and seminars on women in apprenticeship an non-traditional programs, alternative work patterns and special youth confer ces, said Lynn Brown, Women's Bureau Regional Administrator.

"I hope to be able to represent the Women's Bureau and address the needs of women workers from a perspective that will enable men to accept and appreciate more fully the employment-related issues of concern to women today," Webb said.

With more than 43 million women in today's labor force, comprising two-fifths of all workers, the nation must become more aware of women's economic and legal status, their working conditions, and lack of training and employment opportunities; Webb said. "Only then will we begin to eliminate the barriers that prevent equitable participation of women in the labor market."

Webb is the first male professional employee ever to work in a regional office of the 62-year old Women's Bureau.

Before joining the Labor Department, "Hank" Webb was EEO representative at the University of Colorado's Health Sciences Center for two years.

During his 22-year military career, Webb held positions as EEO Officer, unit training manager and human relations instructor at various assignments in the Far East, South East Asia, Europe and the U.S.

Webb is a member of the Urban League of Metro Denver, the NAACP and the American Legion.

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Week of October 4, 1982

PROGRAM GIVES JOB CORPS STUDENTS
A HEAD START IN MILITARY CAREERS

OGDEN, UTAH -- Their day begins at 5 a.m.

There is just enough time to roll out of bed, pull on a clean set of army-type fatigues and line up in formation outside the barracks for a full hour of rigorous physical training and military drill.

When the unit completes its final left-right-left routine, only enough time is left for a quick breakfast before a top-to-bottom barracks cleaning must be completed to pass the daily morning inspection.

At 8 a.m., the day is still "just beginning."

This sounds like the start of a typical day for most U.S. military service recruits in basic training.

But the place is the Clearfield Job Corps Center near Ogden, Utah, where the early morning activities are just part of a unique training program for young men and women seeking to qualify for a career in the armed forces.

The Job Corps Pre-Military Training Program, or MTP, is designed as a one-year voluntary program much like the regular military service entrance system.

MTP cadets "form a rather select group at the Clearfield center," according to Richard Quimby, program director and retired Air Force lieutenant colonel.

The program, which can currently accommodate some 100 cadets, began just over a year ago.

Before the program was launched, Quimby studied various military training programs, including high school Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) curricula and regular military basic training system.

The first-of-a-kind program at Clearfield was designed to be "G.I." right down to its staff of three instructors and five barracks resident advisors, all of whom are retired or reserve-status military veterans with more than 120 years of collective experience in all branches of the service.

Potential cadets must go through a selective application process, in addition to meeting regular Job Corps eligibility requirements. "We want individuals who are emotionally stable, can accept discipline and meet the physical standards for military service enlistment," said Quimby.

MTP cadets attend Clearfield's regular academic and vocational classes, plus a daily one-hour class in military subjects such as organization and rank structure, leadership, pay and benefits, survival and first aid, and in-service job opportunities.

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Cadets are taught to work together as a regular military unit and are organized according to standard army junior ROTC rank, which changes every few months. The move up through the ranks according to their behavior, ability to learn and leadership qualities.

To graduate, cadets must have good attendance and behavior records and be working toward a GED or high school diploma.

Because the program has been set up to teach military subjects at an accelerated rate, a long-range goal is recognition of the curriculum by junior ROTC. That could give graduates who go on to join the armed forces an extra stripe.

Although cadets are not required to join the military upon completing the program, more than a dozen graduates have entered regular active-duty service.

To round out the "total military" atmosphere, cadets usually wear either a fatigue-type or parade-dress uniform during the day and live in special dormitories. Women cadets, who have their own separate dorm, usually comprise 30-50 percent of the entire cadet force.

Cadets are governed by a code which simply states, "We will not lie, cheat or steal, nor tolerate among us those who do."

Although the program is currently limited to 100 Clearfield students, plans are being developed to expand the program to 400 cadets at 10 other Job Corps centers nationwide.

Job Corps is a program of the U.S. Labor Department's Employment and Training Administration. The Clearfield center is operated for the department by the Management and Training Corp.

# # #

Week of October 4, 1982

OSHA/PESTICIDE MAKERS AGREE ON JOINT HEALTH PROTECTION PROJECT

WASHINGTON -- The U.S. Labor Department's Occupational Safety and Health Administration joined private industry in a joint project to inform employers and employees on ways to provide better health protection during the manufacture and formulation of pesticides.

Assistant Secretary of Labor Thorne G. Auchter, head of OSHA, and Jack D. Early, president of the National Agricultural Chemicals Association (NACA) signed an agreement to develop a slide/tape program on safe practices for those in the industry, especially small business.

"Jack Early and the members of his Association deserve the highest commendations for the initiative they have taken, not only with this agreement but previously, to protect the safety and health of the workers in their industry," Auchter said.

"It shows volunteerism in American industry at its finest."

The slide/tape program which is based on the NACA's booklet -- Good Workplace Practices for the Manufacture and Formulation of Pesticides -- is being funded by the NACA though a joint OSHA/NACA task force will be responsible for developing the script, technically reviewing revisions and finalization by a contractor, and identifying distribution options of the completed program. OSHA has been helping in the distribution of the booklet as well.

Under the agreement, which lasts until March 31, 1983, both NACA and OSHA must agree on the contents and format of the program before it will be distributed though the contents remain recommendations and strictly voluntary. Their incorporation and adoption does not insure compliance with local, state or federal law.

The slide/tape program, as does the booklet, will cover recommendations on steps for hazard awareness, employee indoctrination and training, facility and equipment design, operating procedures, housekeeping, hygiene practices and facilities, industrial hygiene, work clothing and personal protective equipment, and medical programs.

OSHA is helping NACA disseminate information on the booklet, especially to small pesticide formulators and manufacturers who may not have expanded training and education capabilities of their own.

The booklet is available from: The National Agricultural Chemicals Association, 1155 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005

# # #

Week of October 4, 1982

CONSTRUCTION ADVISORY COMMITTEE
TO MEET OCTOBER 13-14

WASHINGTON -- The Advisory Committee on Construction Safety and Health will hold its next public meeting Oct. 13-14 in Washington, D.C., the Labor Department announced.

The 15-member committee advises the Secretary of Labor on standard setting and other matters related to the safety and health of workers in the construction industry.

The meeting will include the swearing in of eight new members whose appointment was announced in the July 16 Federal Register. Other items on the agenda include updates on agency safety and health standards activities and a review of a draft proposal for the revision of OSHA's construction standards on trenching and excavation.

The public sessions will begin each day at 9:00 a.m. in Room S-4215, Frances Perkins Department of Labor Building, Washington, D.C.

Written data, views or comments concerning the agenda may be submitted (preferably with 20 copies) to Ken Hunt, OSHA Office of Consumer Affairs, Frances Perkins Department of Labor Building, 200 Constitution Ave., N.W., Room N-3635, Washington, D.C. 20210 (202-523-8024).

Any submission received prior to the meeting will be provided to committee members and will be included in the meeting record.

Requests for time to make oral presentations should include the amount of time desired, the capacity in which the person will appear and a brief outline of the presentation. Oral presentations will be included at the discretion of the committee chairman to the extent time permits.

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CONSUMER PRICES: ENERGY AND FOOD - AUGUST 1982

WASHINGTON -- The August price for all types of gasoline decreased 0.8 cents to $1.310, the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. The August prices of leaded regular gasoline averaged $1.254; unleaded regular, $1.323; and leaded premium, $1.458. In the 28 cities for which gasoline prices are published, prices for all types of gasoline averaged highest in Honolulu and lowest in Dallas and Houston. These average prices are collected by BLS in conjunction with the Consumer Price Index.

The U.S. price per gallon of fuel oil decreased to $1.195 in August. In the 16 cities for which fuel oil prices are published, the price per gallon averaged highest in Buffalo and lowest in St. Louis and Portland.

Electricity and Natural Gas

The U.S. average price for 500 KWH was $38.471, up 6.8 cents from July. The price for 40 therms was $23.404, 11.9 cents lower than July. The price for 100 therms was $54.280, 30.6 cents lower than July.

FOOD

The U.S. average retail price declined for 45 items, advanced for 29 items, and was unchanged for 4 items.

In the cereals and bakery products group, eight items experienced lower prices, and one item was unchanged. Chocolate chip cookie prices decreased the most in the group, down 1.8 cents.

Within the meats, poultry, fish, and eggs category, 18 items were down in price while 9 items were up. Beef led the lower price movement as eight of nine items declined. The sharpest decrease recorded for the entire category was for a beef item, as sirloin steak fell 13.6 cents.

Fruits and vegetables price decreases outnumbered increases by 16 to 8. Some very sharp price declines occurred among fresh vegetables, with the most significant being a 25.3 cent drop in tomato prices.

Dairy product price changes were evenly balanced as prices for two items moved up, prices for two items moved down, and prices for two items did not change.

Only in the other foods at home category was there recorded a strong upward movement as the average price rose for 10 items, fell for one item, and was unchanged for one item. Prices for sugar and for all products containing sizeable amounts of sugar increased, reflecting higher prices in the United States for raw sugar during this year. Prices were also higher for all reported coffee items. The greatest price increase in the group was recorded for freeze dried coffee, up 13 cents.

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REAL EARNINGS IN AUGUST 1982

WASHINGTON -- Real average weekly earnings increased 0.1 percent from July to August, after seasonal adjustment, according to preliminary data released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. A 0.4 percent increase in average hourly earnings was partially offset by a 0.3 percent increase in consumer prices. Average weekly hours were unchanged.

Gross average weekly earnings are collected from the payrolls of private nonfarm establishments. Earnings of both full-time and part-time workers holding production or nonsupervisory jobs are included. Real average weekly earnings are calculated by adjusting earnings in current dollars for changes in the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W).

Since August 1981, average weekly earnings increased 4.5 percent as a 5.3 percent increase in average hourly earnings was partially offset by a 0.8 percent decrease in average weekly hours. Real average weekly earnings, however, decreased by 1.3 percent due to a 5.8 percent increase in the CPI-W. Before adjustment for seasonal change and deflation by the CPI-W, gross average weekly earnings were $271.46 in August, compared with $259.88 a year earlier.

The Hourly Earnings Index in dollars of constant purchasing power increased 0.3 percent from July to August. Compared with a year ago, the index was up 0.7 percent. The index excludes the effects of overtime in manufacturing and some of the effects of interindustry shifts, such as the shift of workers be ·een high-wage and low-wage industries.

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Week of October 4, 1982

THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX--AUGUST 1982

WASHINGTON -- The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) rose 0.2 percent in August before seasonal adjustment, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported.

Prior to seasonal adjustment, the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) and the all items experimental measure using a rental equivalence approach (CPI-U, X-1) also increased 0.2 percent. On a 1967=100 basis, the CPI-U rose to a level of 292.8, the CPI-W to 292.4, and the CPI-U, X-1 to 265.5. Compared with their levels in August 1981, The CPI-U and CPI-U, X-1 were 5.9 percent higher and the CPI-W was 5.8 percent higher.

CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U)--Seasonally Adjusted Changes

On a seasonally adjusted basis, the CPI for All Urban Consumers and the experimental CPI-U, X-1 increased 0.3 percent in August.

The August advance of 0.3 percent in the official CPI-U followed increases of 0.6 percent in July and 1.0 percent in both May and June. Much of the slowdown in August was due to a sharp deceleration in the increase in the transportation component and a decline in food prices. Other major categories of consumer spending contributed slightly to the moderation. During the first 8 months of 1982, the CPI-U rose at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 5.1 percent.

The index for food and beverages registered a decline of 0.3 percent in August. Grocery store food prices -- down 0.6 percent -- declined for the second consecutive month, largely as a result of declines in prices for beef, eggs, and fresh fruits and vegetables. Prices for pork and poultry increased. The index for dairy products was unchanged in August, continuing the moderating trend evident since early 1981. Other major grocery store food groups recorded moderate increases in August. Restaurant meal and alcoholic beverage prices both increased 0.5 percent.

The transportation component rose 0.3 percent in August, following sharp increases in each of the preceding 2 months. The moderation was largely attributable to the reversal in gasoline prices, which declined 0.1 percent in August after increasing a total of 8.4 percent in the preceding 3-month period. A smaller, but still substantial, increase in used car prices also contributed to the slowdown. New car prices rose 0.5 percent, the same as in July, reflecting the termination of rebate programs offered by some domestic manufacturers. Automobile finance charges -- up sharply in June and July -- registered a slight decline. The index for public transportation rose 0.3 percent in August, compared with 0.5 percent in July.

The housing component increased 0.4 percent in August, compared with 0.5 percent in July and substantially larger increases in the preceding 3 months. Shelter costs rose moderately for the second consecutive month. The index for rent advanced 0.5 percent, following an increase of 1.0 percent in July. Homeownership costs -- up 0.4 percent -- registered the same increase as the preceding month. Home financing costs rose 0.5 percent, reflecting a 0.6 percent increase in mortgage interest rates and a 0.1 percent rise in house prices. The index for fuels and utilities advanced 0.8 percent in August, following a 0.5 percent increase in July, largely due to a sharp increase in the index for electricity. The index for household furnishings and operations declined 0.2 percent.

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The medical care index rose 0.9 percent in August, about the same as in recent months. The index for medical care commodities, which includes prescription and nonprescription drugs and medical supplies, also increased 0.9 percent. Charges for hospital rooms and physicians' services rose 0.9 and 0.5 percent, respectively.

The index for apparel and upkeep rose 0.4 percent in August, compared with 0.5 percent in July and an increase of 1.0 percent during the first 6 months of 1982. Women's and girls' clothing was largely responsible for the increase. Charges for apparel services rose 0.5 percent in August.

The indexes for both entertainment and other goods and services increased 0.4 percent.

CPI-U Experimental Measure

On a seasonally adjusted basis, the CPI-U all items index using rent substitution (X-1) rose 0.3 percent in August, the same as the official CPI-U. The CPI-U, X-1 uses rental charges to represent movements in shelter costs of homeowners. Rental charges increased 0.5 percent in August. The official CPI-U employs house prices, mortgage interest rates, property taxes, property insurance, and maintenance and repair costs. This measure of homeownership costs increased 0.4 percent in August.

CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W)--Seasonally Adjusted Changes

On a seasonally adjusted basis, the CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers advanced 0.3 percent in August, following a 0.6 percent increase in July. The food and beverage index declined 0.3 percent in August, after registering no change the preceding month. Price declines were recorded for meats, eggs, and fresh fruits and vegetables. The housing component increased 0.5 percent in August, following a 0.6 percent rise in July. Shelter costs advanced 0.6 percent, the same as in July. The index for transportation moderated sharply, increasing 0.3 percent in August, following substantial increases in June and July. A decline in gasoline prices was primarily responsible for the slowdown. New and used car prices rose 0.5 and 0.9 percent, respectively. The index for medical care rose 0.9 percent. The index for apparel and upkeep rose 0.3 percent, following seasonal adjustment. The indexes for entertainment and other goods and services rose 0.3 and 0.4 percent, respectively.

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Week of October 4, 1982

JOB CORPS OFFERS 'GATES
OF OPPORTUNITY' TO YOUTHS

(Another in a series on laws and programs administered by the U.S. Labor Department protecting workers.)

WASHINGTON -- Since the Job Corps opened its doors for the first time in 1965, more than 800,000 young men and women have passed through its gates of opportunity to better jobs and a better life.

The program was meant to attract and recruit youth between the ages of 16 through 21 who lived in rural and urban poverty with home lives that did not give them a solid base of opportunity to advance themselves.

The Job Corps gives them residential services, with food, clothing and shelter coupled with a strong basic education in the Three Rs: reading, writing, and arithmetic. Then it goes one step further: It provides them with a good basic skill that can earn money for them in the job marketplace.

A significant part of Job Corps training takes place away from school and work training activities. Such training includes personal hygiene, care of clothing, cleaning and maintaining of dormitories, and use of leisure time and recreation.

Most medical needs are met by staff medical technicians. Doctors in local communities have contracts to take care of the more serious health problems.

A variety of occupational skills are provided at the centers. There are, currently, 107 centers in the United States, 32 of them conservation centers in national parks and forests operated for the Labor Department by the Agriculture and Interior Departments. The remaining centers are operated under contract by non-profit organizations and agencies, mostly from the private sector.

While the annual Labor Department outlays of funds for the Corps averages $600 million, the centers provide services for approximately 80,000 youth. About 25,000 of the young men and women who complete training are placed in good jobs in the private sector or return to school for more education, or they are able to pass the entrance tests in the Armed Forces.

The building and construction and other unions play a significant part in the training picture at many centers. Journeymen plumbers, carpenters, electricians, operating engineers, bricklayers, marine cooks, and railway and airline clerks provide expert instruction through both classroom and hands-on training at these centers. Many other occupations are learned at these centers, including radio and television technical work, cosmetology, office and clerical practices, word processing, and computer technology.

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Many of those who have gone through the Job Corps experience have become exceptional citizens despite their economically and socially poor beginnings.

Employers have been able to hire good, basically trained people for their shops, offices, and factories.

Construction contractors have been able to place Job Corps graduates in high steps of their apprenticeship programs as well as providing some with journeymen status and pay beginning at $10 to $14 an hour.

# # #

FILLERS FROM THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

During fiscal year 1981, much of the work in the Labor Department's Employment Standards Administration was in the area of regulatory reform. As part of their efforts to implement the Economic Recovery program, ESA took several actions designed to reduce the cost of compliance with federal law while retaining needed protection for workers, according to the department's 69th Annual Report.

# # #

In fiscal year 1981, the Employment and Training Administration continued to focus its resources on involving the private sector in the training and employment of disadvantaged workers, according to the U.S. Department of Labor's 69th Annual Report.

# # #

During fiscal year 1981, the Labor Department's Office of the Solicitor and Office of the Inspector General worked in several areas eliminating backlogs of unresolved employment and training grant audits and obtained significant indictments, convictions and sentences in major organized crime and labor racketeering cases, according to the department's 69th Annual Report.

# # #

In fiscal year 1981, the Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics worked on revisions in both the Consumer and Producer Price Indexes, publishing five alternative measures of home ownership costs, including a rental substitute. Beginning in 1983, the rental equivalence will be used in the Consumer Price Index, according to the department's 69th Annual Report.

# # #